

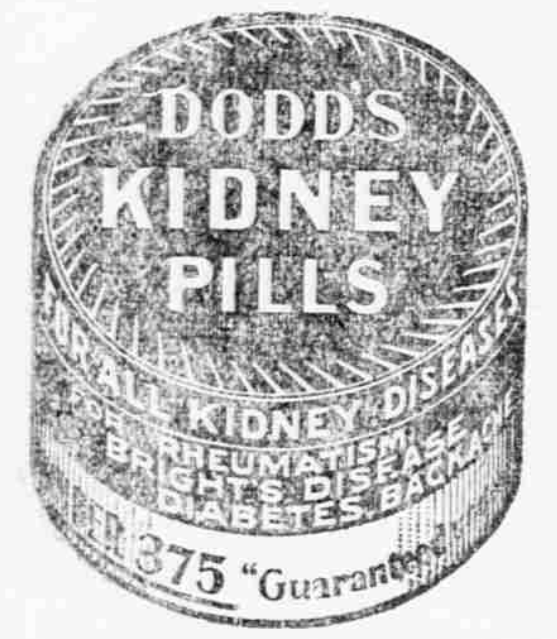
**Syrup of Figs**  
and **Elixir of Senna**  
Cleanses the System Effectually, Disperses Colds and Headaches due to Constipation; Acts naturally, acts truly as a Laxative.  
Best for Men, Women and Children—Young and Old.  
To get its Beneficial Effects Always buy the Genuine which has the full name of the Company.

**CALIFORNIA**  
**Fig Syrup Co.**  
by whom it is manufactured, printed on the front of every package.  
SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.  
one size only, regular price 50¢ per bottle.

No Smoker.  
The bishop of London, at a dinner in Washington, told a story, as the cigars came on, about one of his predecessors.

"When Dr. Croighton was bishop of London," he said, "he rode on a train one day with a small, meek curate, and with a smile said: 'You don't mind my smoking, I suppose?'"

"The meek, pale little curate bowed and answered firmly: 'Not if your lordship doesn't mind my being sick.'"



New Style of Sleeping Car.  
On the New York & Hartford Railroad a new style of sleeping car has been adopted for the midnight express. It was used for the first time a few nights ago on the express leaving New York at midnight, says the New York Times.

Instead of the berths being separated from the rest of the car by curtains, each passenger will be able to obtain a compartment which approaches in size the average size single rooms of a hotel, and fitted with toilet conveniences. There will be ten of these in each compartment with two berths in each room. The rooms will open out on a corridor running the length of the car, and may be taken in suites. Doors open from one compartment to another so that members of the same party will not be separated.

In the new cars rare woods have been used. In one apartment the finish is in tigerwood, which resembles the markings of a tiger. In another a wood from the Philippines is used, of which the experts at Washington have not yet determined the origin and species. Jigue wood, Spanish mahogany and gumball are other of the unusual furnishings which have been employed to make these cars luxurious and comfortable.

Shifting the Responsibility.  
Teacher Mrs. Clabber, your little Clarence frequently comes to school with his face unwashed.

Mrs. Clabber: Why, good gracious, Miss Lipscomb, what do you keep a school janitor for!—Chicago Tribune.

#### FRIENDS HELP

St. Paul Park Incident.  
"After drinking coffee for breakfast I always felt languid and dull, having no ambition to get to my morning duties. Then in about an hour or so a weak, nervous derangement of the heart and stomach would come over me with such force I would frequently have to lie down."

"At other times I had severe headaches; stomach finally became affected and digestion so impaired that I had serious chronic dyspepsia and constipation. A lady, for many years State President of the W. C. T. U., told me she had been greatly benefited by quinine coffee and using Postum Food Coffee; she was troubled for years with asthma. She said it was no cross to drink coffee when she found she could have as delicious an article as Postum."

"Another lady, who had been troubled with chronic dyspepsia for years, found immediate relief on ceasing coffee and beginning Postum twice a day. She was wholly cured. Still another friend told me that Postum Food Coffee was a Godsend to her, her heart trouble having been relieved after leaving off coffee and taking on Postum."

"So many such cases came to my notice that I concluded coffee was the cause of my trouble and I quit and took up Postum. I am more than pleased to say that my days of trouble have disappeared. I am well and happy."

"There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.  
Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest.

## FROM THE COMMONER

MR. BRYAN'S PAPER

#### Secretary Taft on Trusts.

Secretary Taft is rapidly disclosing his ignorance on the trust question, for to believe him ignorant is more charitable than to believe that he does not intend to interfere with the trusts, although his language would justify even this belief. He takes Mr. Bryan to task for favoring the extermination of trusts, and says that to exterminate trusts would be to exterminate industry. The Secretary desires to regulate and control the trusts. But has his party not been "regulating" and "controlling" for some eleven years now? And have we not more trusts now than we had when the regulating and controlling began? The trust family is a family big enough to satisfy the President's ideas of the size of a family, and the birth rate is greater than the death rate. The administration has commenced suit against a few trusts, but not against many, and the trusts are still gentle enough to come up and eat out of the hand of the administration. What has been done in regard to the steel trust? Did it not swallow up the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company? And was it not given out that the swallowing was done after the administration had been consulted? Is the steel trust fighting Secretary Taft? And what about the International Harvester Company? Have the farmers secured any relief yet? And what about the paper trust? The steel trust has something like a billion dollars of water in its stock; it can afford to contribute ten millions to the Republican campaign fund, because it can get back many times that out of a Republican victory, and this is only one trust out of many. How can the people hope to regulate or control trusts when the trusts, by the election of their favorite to office, are able to control the government? The extermination of trusts is not the extermination of business. If, for in-

an Democratic League candidate won at the polls and even there our candidates were defeated only by Republican help for the Donnelly Ryan organization candidates. The latter, however, are all pledged to Bryan, but will follow the Guffey lead.

The delegates to the State convention are almost all Bryan men. Bryan's friends will control convention, will write platform, select delegates at large and instruct them for Bryan.

Reports spread broadcast from reactionary sources to the effect that Pennsylvania will go to Denver unopposed and absolutely false.

WARREN WORTH BAILEY.  
Sec. Bryan Democratic League of Pennsylvania.

#### The Wood Pulp Resolution for Banishment Only.

The Speaker of the national House has introduced his resolution for an independent investigation of the paper trust and the allegations that have been made against it by the publishers. The resolution was passed yesterday and the Speaker appointed an investigating committee. But if any of the standpatters imagine that they are fooling anyone their capacity for self-deception is extraordinary.

Who takes the resolution seriously? Who will take the investigation seriously in view of its origin and purpose? It will be regarded as an investigation for "Bancroft county only." The new trust busters are in no hurry. Though there is "nothing doing" in Congress, it is not expected that the work will be completed before adjournment. And then the national conventions will monopolize attention, and no one will remember wood pulp. After that the dog days will furnish an excuse for a slow pace.

Our standpat friends intend to "ex-

pose power through unscrupulous delegates may suggest to the rank and file of the party the importance of making their instructions to their representatives at Denver somewhat explicit.

An expression of the desire of the rank and file, through instructions to delegates, may prove to be the stumbling block in the way of those who would make the national convention the master, rather than the servant of the party and who would make the party the plaything of predatory interests rather than the champion of the public welfare.

#### "The Full Dinner Pail."

The State labor department of New York on April 19 issued a bulletin in which it is stated that at the close of 1907 one out of every three union men in the State was idle. The trades union policy is to not only shorten the working day, but to limit the number of working days per week in order to insure work enough for their members to provide against want. For instance, the International Typographical Union has a law prohibiting a member working more than six consecutive days if there is any member of the union looking for work in the local jurisdiction. Many local unions adopted a five-day law early last winter in order to distribute the work among more men. Other unions do the same thing, and this served in large measure to ride many men with families over the winter. But if one out of every three union men in New York State is out of employment, what must be the proportion of jobless men in the unorganized trades and occupations? The campaign slogan of "The full dinner pail" would elicit more jeers than cheers if offered to the workmen of New York today.

The congressional majority will have to do more than adopt "gag rules" if it expects to keep the country in ignorance of the majority's failure to enact beneficial legislation.

Prince Helle de Sagan, who is to marry an American woman of great fortune, is credited by the Associated Press with having said to a New York banker that he



When "the shoe is on the other foot"

stance, a single corporation has a monopoly of the production of a necessary of life, and has ten factories in different States for the production of this particular article, the extermination of this trust would mean the selling off of enough factories to reduce the production of this one corporation to a point where it would no longer have a monopoly. But this would not mean closing up of the factories. The people would still need the article, and the people at large would get to be produced. But the independent factories coming into competition with the original corporation—now no longer a monopoly—would reduce the price of the article, an idle people at large would get the benefit of the reduction. With a reduction in price, the people could buy more of the article produced, and this would increase the demand for labor, and new factories would spring up or existing factories would be enlarged. With a number of factories competing for laborers, the laborers' chance of employment would be better, and his wages would be higher. Then, too, with a number of factories competing for raw material, the price of raw material would increase. In other words, the extermination of the trust, instead of destroying business, would restore business to a healthy condition, while it reduced the price of the product, increased the price of raw material and improved the condition of the laboring man. Competition is the natural condition, and the extermination of the trust would restore competition. Monopoly is an unnatural condition, and the Republican party has fostered monopoly and thus built industry upon a false basis to the detriment of all of the parties concerned except the monopolist, and he has been demoralized by his unearned wealth while the rest of the people have been victimized by the practice of monopoly.

Secretary Taft ought to study the trust question a little more, or discuss it less, for each speech reveals his lack of familiarity with the subject or his lack of sympathy with the people at large.

#### From Pennsylvania.

The following telegram concerning the Pennsylvania Democratic primaries explains itself:  
Johnstown, Pa., April 18th, 1908.

The Commoner, Lincoln, Neb.  
Fifty-one of the sixty-four district delegates to national convention chosen by popular vote at the uniform primaries are for Bryan.

The Bryan Democratic League candidates in James M. Guffey's district were successful.  
Outside Philadelphia nearly every Bry-

polit the resolution in their "destruction" to point to it with affected pride as a statesmanlike substitute for revision. They will run the risk of hoisting and jacking. Their little game is too transparent. Their only serious argument—that they could not touch wood pulp and paper without reopening the whole tariff question—was gone when it was shown that the admitted need of forest-saving furnished a complete and convincing reason for treating the wood pulp and paper duties as belonging to a separate and distinct category. The House minority is on record as acquiescing in such treatment of these duties. The anxious standpatters know that telling quotations from presidential messages and resolutions of manufacturers and clubs and other organizations were at their disposal to justify to all minds the singling out of the schedule in question for revision at this time. They are reckoning without the common sense and the humor of their constituents.

(The above is not a Commoner editorial. It was not taken from any Democratic paper. It appeared as an editorial in that devoted old Republican newspaper, the Chicago Record-Herald—issue of April 22.)

#### Why Not Revise?

The Minnesota Republican State convention adopted the platform in which it declares: "We reaffirm the principle of protection of American labor and industries, but we believe the time has come when there should be a revision of the tariff schedules by a Republican Congress."

If "the time has come when there should be a revision of the tariff schedules by a Republican Congress" why does the Republican Congress, now in session, fail to act? Is it difficult for the ordinary man to understand that the people cannot expect a revision in the public interest from a political party that derives its campaign funds from tariff beneficiaries?

#### Speaking of Stumbling Blocks.

The Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch concludes an editorial relating to the "anti-Bryan movement" in these words: "If ever there was a convention where the power of the uninstructed delegate would be great, not only in the choice of the candidate, but in writing the platform, it will be at Denver. The appreciation of this fact is the stumbling block in the way of those who want no deliberation by the representatives of the people in convention assembled."

But the appreciation of the fact that certain special interests are seeking un-

would leave this country very soon and hoped he would never see America again. This prejudice against American soil seems not, however, to extend to American money.

The proposed plan to have a commission revise the tariff is not nearly so good as the plan of letting the people elect a Congress that will revise it in the interests of the people.

The United States Steel Corporation's 1907 earnings were the greatest in its history. You would look a long while for a tariff revisionist among the managers of that corporation.

Several representatives of public interests at Washington no doubt wish some of the American newspaper reporters would go on strike like those German newspaper men.

A Republican exchange says that Senator La Follette would be more of a Republican if he voted less often with the Democrats. True, but he wouldn't be right nearly so often.

The Pennsylvania man who has just completed a patchwork quilt containing 11,700 pieces ought to be sent to Congress and assigned to the task of drafting a Republican financial bill.

"Indiana Republicans have warmed up to Mr. Fairbanks," declares a contemporary. Yes, and what is warming up to Mr. Fairbanks would be a red hot campaign for almost any other man.

John Smith and others went to Virginia something like three hundred years ago expecting to find gold. The Duke of Abruzzi followed up a few days ago and seems to have located the mine.

A Chicago gentleman who was very prominent in his "defense of the national honor" about eight years ago is now looking to the Supreme Court to save him from a penitentiary sentence.

The New York Evening Post insists that organized labor demands the legalizing of the boycott. The Post is unable to see what organized labor demands is merely that a member of a union may legally do what he might legally do if not a member of the union. In other words, organized labor demands that the possession of a union card shall not deprive a man of his rights as an individual under the law and the constitution.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

#### CHICAGO.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade in the Chicago district says:

"Business activity, while recovering slowly, is seen to be upon a steadier basis. Liquidation remains but causes less apprehension as to results, and the commercial defaults, although yet seemingly numerous, include none of conspicuous influence upon credits. Lower cost of accommodation is accompanied by a heavier movement of money and preparations indicate prompt settlements of the May interest payments, a considerable portion of which will rest here. A very satisfactory volume appears in the distribution of general merchandise, and interior buyers not only make frequent calls for re-assortments, but also place liberal advance orders for fall and winter lines."

"Railroad traffic returns suffer from a limited marketing of crops and restricted shipments from the factories. Weakness to pig iron discourages large buyers, and one supplies carried over show an unusual surplus, which may be slow of reduction, unless additional furnaces resume. Factory work in the iron branches runs more steadily, especially in machinery, heavy hardware and farm implements, but the forges and foundries have little forward work and resumption of normal operations is not yet discerned."

"Restriction yet appears in wood-working branches, but not so severe as a month ago, there being more activity in furniture and housemaking, while planing mills obtain increasing orders from the extension of building enterprises."

"Merchandise collections throughout the year by States exhibit more promptness with the growing ease in money. Earn advances are uniformly good as to progress in spring work and condition of winter wheat."

"Failures reported in the Chicago district number 31, against 21 last week and 19 a year ago. Those with liabilities over \$5,000 number 10, against 6 last week and 7 in 1907."

#### NEW YORK.

Improved weather conditions and excellent crop reports throughout the greater part of the country, coupled with the favorable construction put upon recent financial developments, have made for the growth of a better feeling as regards the outlook, but the actual effect upon distributive trade and industry is as yet of the slightest. Some gain is reported in a few sections, notably the South and central West, in retail trade, but at the South retail business since Easter is rather quieter, and Easter trade as a whole was not up to expectations. Some enlargements in filling in orders by jobbers is noted, and a few western points report slightly more buying for fall delivery, but hesitancy and conservatism rule operations to an extent not approached in recent years. Textiles are very much depressed, though weather and crop reports are harbingers of hope for the future and short time is well-nigh universal, North and South. The shoe trade reports more orders, especially at leading western markets, but business is hardly up to expectations.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending April 23 number 274, against 231 last week, 157 in the like week of 1907, 177 in 1906, 193 in 1905 and 197 in 1904. Canadian failures for the week number 33, as against 29 last week and 23 in this week a year ago.

## THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$7.25; hogs, prime heavy, \$1.00 to \$5.55; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 97¢ to 98¢; corn, No. 2, 65¢ to 66¢; oats, standard, 51¢ to 52¢; rye, No. 2, 80¢ to 81¢; hay, timothy, \$9.50 to \$16.00; prairie, \$8.00 to \$12.00; butter, choice creamery, 21¢ to 22¢; eggs, fresh, 11¢ to 15¢; potatoes, per bushel, 65¢ to 78¢.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$2.00 to \$2.90; hogs, good to choice heavy, \$2.50 to \$2.90; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$2.50; wheat, No. 2, 96¢ to 97¢; corn, No. 2 white, 61¢ to 65¢; oats, No. 2 white, 51¢ to 52¢.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.00; hogs, \$1.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$6.25; wheat, No. 2, \$1.01 to \$1.02; corn, No. 2, 65¢ to 66¢; oats, No. 2, 48¢ to 49¢; rye, No. 2, 76¢ to 77¢.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.50; hogs, \$1.00 to \$5.95; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 98¢ to 99¢; corn, No. 2 mixed, 67¢ to 68¢; oats, No. 2 mixed, 51¢ to 52¢; rye, No. 2, 82¢ to 84¢.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.50; hogs, \$1.00 to \$5.65; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, 97¢ to 98¢; corn, No. 3 yellow, 62¢ to 70¢; oats, No. 3 white, 54¢ to 55¢; rye, No. 2, 81¢ to 82¢.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, \$1.07 to \$1.09; corn, No. 3, 65¢ to 66¢; oats, standard, 52¢ to 53¢; rye, No. 1, 79¢ to 80¢; barley, No. 2, 86¢ to 87¢; pork, mess, \$13.35.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$6.85; hogs, fair to choice, \$1.00 to \$5.85; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$6.75; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$8.10.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 97¢ to 99¢; corn, No. 2 mixed, 67¢ to 68¢; oats, No. 2 mixed, 53¢ to 54¢; rye, No. 2, 80¢ to 81¢; clover seed, prime, \$12.00.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$7.12; hogs, \$3.50 to \$6.10; sheep, \$3.00 to \$6.00; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.05 to \$1.06; corn, No. 2, 71¢ to 72¢; oats, natural white, 55¢ to 57¢; butter, creamery, 25¢ to 27¢; eggs, western, 13¢ to 17¢.

#### INTERESTING NEWS ITEMS.

Samuel Insull, president of the Chicago Edison Company, was appointed receiver of the Consumers' Electric Company, New Orleans, on application of the National Conduit and Cable Company of New York, a creditor.

## THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1552—Council of Trent prorogued.  
1607—Hudson sailed on his first voyage of discovery.

1704—First issue of the Boston News Letter, the first American newspaper.  
1707—Allied English, Dutch and Portuguese forces defeated by the French and Spanish at battle of Almanza.

1796—Demerara taken by Great Britain.  
1805—Berne, Tripoli, captured by American marines.

1821—The Greek Patriarch put to death at Constantinople.  
1824—The Quadruple treaty established the right of Isabella to the throne of Spain.

1836—Battle of San Jacinto.  
1846—Earl of Cathcart appointed governor of Canada.

1851—First Canadian postage stamps issued.  
1859—The French army defeated the Aumam troops, 10,000 strong.

1863—Mail steamer Anglo-Saxon wrecked off Cape Race, with loss of 237 lives.  
1868—Charles Dickens left the United States for home....United States government concluded a treaty of peace with the Sioux Indians.

1876—Queen Victoria declared Empress of India.  
1897—Grant's tomb, Riverside Park, New York, dedicated.

1898—Matanzas, Cuba, bombarded by American squadron under Admiral Sampson....Spain declared a state of war existed with the United States....Beginning of the Spanish-American War....American squadron under Dewey defeats Spaniards at Manila.

1900—Attempt to blow up the gates of the Welland canal.  
1907—Treaty of peace between Salvador and Nicaragua signed at Amalfi.

## FOREIGN LANDS

In the Canadian Senate at Ottawa Senator McDonald of British Columbia offered a resolution declaring the immigration of Hindus should be limited as much as possible, and the Canadian government should invite the aid of the imperial government to limit the influx. Senator Scott said the Canadian government sent Mackenzie King, deputy minister of labor, to England for that purpose. This satisfied Senator McDonald, and he withdrew his resolution.

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The London Times, in an editorial on President Roosevelt's message on anarchism, says that the President has entered upon a campaign that will command the sympathy and moral support of the civilized world. Fuller particulars of his proposals, says the Times, will be awaited with the deepest interest in all the cities of the world, and whatever may be thought of the prospects of the struggle with this terrible evil honest men everywhere will wish him victory in the fray.

The Chinese money changers of Hongkong are supporting the existing boycott against the Japanese which has come into existence as a result of the Tatsu Maru incident by refusing to accept Japanese bank notes even at a discount. The drugists' guild also has joined in the movement and members are making deposits of money as security of their good faith. The deposits of members who do not hold to the boycott are to be forfeited to the self-government society.

A Manila dispatch reports an engagement between American troops and constabulary, and Moro outlaws near Lanao, a town on the island of Mindanao. Two members of the constabulary are reported killed and three soldiers wounded. A column composed of a battalion of the Eighteenth infantry and constabulary under command of Col. Davis has been following a band of outlaws and it is presumed that they overtook them and an engagement ensued.

Australia's apprehension in the matter of possible aggression on the part of Japan was voiced at the meeting held in London of the Australasian chamber of commerce by Thomas Price, premier of South Australia. Mr. Price was emphasizing the necessity of Great Britain giving a more tangible proof of her interest in the colonies and favored the organization of a large federal citizen army in Australia.

The French cruiser Cassard has been ordered to the coast of Morocco to try to rescue the crew of the French fishing vessel Baleine, who were recently captured by Moors near Cape Juby.

At the trial of the nine members of the sect known as "dreamers" for burning down John Lehr's home south of Medicine Hat, Can., it was revealed that the instructions of their leader, who, because Lehr refused to join the congregation, ordered his followers to destroy Lehr's home and slay his family at midnight "because he was heretic."